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1. CHANGES IN ARGENTINE GOVERNMENT LEADERSHIP RUMORED

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Replacement of Argentine provisional president Lonardi by a "stronger" government is persistently rumored. Names most frequently mentioned as possible specessors, either singly or as a junta, are Rear Admiral Isaac Rojas, who is the vice president, Minister of the Army Gen. Leon Bengoa, and Gen. Felix Videla

Balaguer, who is in charge of Cordoba Province. All three were key figures in the ousting of Peron, and all are considered friendly to the United States.

The announced resignation of General Bengoa late on 9 November may be the forerunner of additional cabinet changes in the next few days. There are press reports that the foreign minister, the education minister, and possibly others, may also be replaced.

These rumors probably reflect the tension and severe strain on unity arising from the attempt of a predominantly military regime to make a thoroughgoing reorganization of the administration. Lacking organized political support, the Lonardi cabinet has had to formulate policy out of diverse opinions and ambitions. Although denying Uruguayan radio reports of Lonardi's resignation, the government has admitted that he and top military officials are holding a series of meetings which are said to stress the need for greater cohesion within the regime.

Controversy over the need for a stronger executive is reported to include concern over profiteering from the recent revision in exchange rates and the renewed activity of Peronista groups. The arrest of 300 militant Peronistas on 8 November and a government communiqué ordering civilians to turn in all arms suggest new uneasiness within the regime.

Further uncertainty over the chief executive stems from Lonardi's ill-health. His son has stated that he has high blood pressure and stomach ulcers.

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2. RUMORED REPLACEMENT OF BRAZILIAN WAR MINISTER Brazilian war minister Lott may soon be replaced by General Tasso de Oliveira Tinoco, according to rumors reported by the American army attaché in Rio de Janeiro. The attaché commented that Lott's removal could "tip the scales" in favor of a military coup to annul the recent presidential election. Comment General Lott, a lifelong foe of military involvement in politics, has been one of the principal stumbling blocks to those military elements favoring a coup.

Although President Café Filho, who took indefinite leave of absence on 8 November, opposed a military coup, the attitude of acting president Carlos Luz toward such action is not known. The American embassy commented on 9 November that Luz favors President-elect Kubitschek's opponents, but there is no indication that he is actively associated with the pro-coup faction.

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3. FRENCH OFFICIAL SUGGESTS NEED FOR TALKS WITH WASHINGTON AND LONDON ON MOROCCO

25X1A On 8 November a high French Foreign Ministry official raised with American representatives in Paris 'on a personal basis" the possibility of French-American 25X1A or tripartite talks, including Great Britain, on Morocco.

> The official envisages talks at the expert level on Morocco's international status if the 1912 French-Moroccan protectorate treaty of Fez and the 1906 Act of Algeciras, to which Russia is a party, are revised. He feared the possibility of "Soviet meddling" and anticipated difficulty in obtaining Spanish agreement to a change in Morocco's status. Like most Frenchmen, the official is convinced that Spanish policy is aimed at maintaining the status quo in Morocco, even to the point of sabotaging French-Moroccan negotiations.

Comment

Once a Moroccan government is formed under the recently restored sultan. Ben Youssef, French-Moroccan negotiations on internal autonomy are expected. Moroccan nationalists have demanded that the treaty basis of the protectorate be changed, a development which Paris is reluctantly coming to accept as necessary.

Madrid has repeatedly stated it would oppose any change in the status of Morocco without Spanish consent and has advocated an international conference. Spain. however, is not a party to the treaty of Fez, and Paris probably hopes to gain American and British support for changes in that treaty to undercut any Spanish claim to be consulted.

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4. TITO STATES VIEWS ON SINO-SOVIET BLOC

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President Tito told Secretary Dulles on 6 November that he saw a gain in influence by those Soviet leaders who recognize the need for new policies

to extricate the USSR from the "blind alley" into which it was led by Stalin's policy. In this group he placed Bulganin, Khrushchev, and Mikoyan. He thought, however, that even these leaders would follow the harsh Stalinist line to some extent until they grew stronger. He believed that Stalinism was still strong among a vast number of functionaries, particularly in the MVD.

In Tito's view the Satellites are also abandoning Stalinist policies. Although the masses more than the leaders have recognized the need to do this, it was his belief that new Satellite leaders would eventually emerge as a result of popular pressures and the example of Yugoslavia.

Tito insisted that Communist China was not a satellite of the USSR and that the USSR was not pushing China as its spearhead for penetration of Asia. At this point Vice President Kardelj pointed out that according to Stalin's own words, China had been successful in its revolution against Stalin's wishes.

Tito said, however, that the USSR had exercised great influence over the Chinese Communists, and that it still occasionally acted to restrain the youthful and revolutionary fervor which sometimes caused Peiping to "run a bit wild." Tito advocated wider political and economic contacts for China, including admission to the UN.

Comment

Yugoslav leaders have held such views on a post-Stalin "liberalization" in the Soviet bloc for at least the past year, and on the independence of Communist China for an even longer period.

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6. VIET MINH PROPAGANDA' POINTS TO CLOSER TIES WITH USSR The American embassy in Saigon sees in recent Viet Minh propaganda stressing ties with the USSR a possible development of a closer relationship between the Viet Minh and the USSR at the expense of pro-Chinese Communist elements among the Viet Minh. In this connection, the embassy also cites the abrupt transfer from Peiping to Pyongyang of Viet Minh ambassador Hoang Van Hoan. The embassy believes that the new propaganda may foreshadow a move by the USSR to press the Viet Minh cause more actively in the international arena.

Recent propaganda broadcasts from
Hanoi have omitted Mao Tse-tung's
name from the list of those who provided doctrinal guidance for the Viet Minh, but have included Marx, Engels,
Lenin and Stalin.

Hoang Van Hoan, who was transferred and apparently demoted on 22 October after nearly five years in Peiping, was a member of a Vietnamese revolutionary group in China as early as 1930 and may have been a member of the Chinese Communist Party.

	Vietnam	ese are traditionally hostile to
Chinese.		l, available information indi-
cates Pei	ping's aid program	to the Viet Minh is over three
times the	size of Moscow's,	and there are many Chinese
advisers i	in North Vietnam.	

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president's leadership.

7. COMMENT ON PHILIPPINE ELECTION

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	Incomplete returns from the 8 November balloting indicate a general victory for President Magsaysay, with the Nacional-
Senate seats a ships. The e	es apparently capturing six of the nine and most of the 52 provincial governor-lection will probably not result in any ange in the Philippine political picture.
edly cite his a opposition as unless the fina	Senator Recto, the chief critic of s pro-American policies, will undoubt-re-election in the face of Magsaysay's proof of popular support of his policies; al count shows him at or near the top of cessful senatorial candidates, however,

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his influence is unlikely to be a serious threat to the

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[THE ARAB ISRAELI SITUATION (Information as of 1700, 9 November)	25X1A	
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Г	efforts of UN truce chief General Burns to achieve a settlement of the dispute over the El Auja demilitarized zone has taken precedence over military activity along the Arab-Israeli borders.		_ 25X1
25X1	An Israeli Foreign Ministry spokesman indicated Tel Aviv intends to renew its diplomati campaign against the Egyptian blockade of Eilat and reiterat the threat that if diplomacy fails Israel may resort to direct action.	ed	
	Israeli prime minister Ben-Gurion is als reported to have talked in bellicose tones to General Burns, speaking of ''saboteurs and murderers'' and insisting that Israel's aim is ''peacenot suicide.''		25X
25X1A	Israeli effort to regularize the temporary restrictions that have been imposed in some areas in the past on the free movement of UN truce observers. The Israelis claim to be particularly anxious that their troop movements and positions near El Auja not be given away by the UN teams.	-	
25X1A	A French Foreign Ministry official has informed the American embassy in Paris that France considers urgent the delivery to Israel of Mystere jet fighters. The planes have not yet left France, however, since they ar not yet in ''deliverable'' condition. The American air attach in Paris has learned that the planes are still in French air force units, and that the total the Israelis have ordered from the French may be as high as 27 Mysteres and 12 Ouragans.	é n	
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